Table 1. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker and case characteristics and industry, Washington, private industry, 1994-1999

Characteristic	Private industry <sup>2,3,4</sup>		De	pository institu	utions (code		
	1999	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Total:	47,134	236	214				
Sex:							
Men	32,198	20	58				
Women	14,582	217	156				
Age:							
Under 14							
14 to 15							
16 to 19	1,237						
20 to 24	6,042	55					
25 to 34	12,987	60	40				
35 to 44	13,618		103				
45 to 54	8,876	58	41				
55 to 64	3,265	13	14				
65 and over	209						
Occupation:							
Managerial and professional	2,612		47				
Technical, sales, and administrative support	5,615	161	157				
Service	6,725						
Farming, forestry, and fishing	2,776						
Precision production, craft, and repair	10,313						
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	18,297						
Length of service with employer:							
Less than 3 months	7,296						
3 months to 11 months	9,296	48	12				
1 year to 5 years	15,714	59	89				
More than 5 years	10,795	100	113				
Not reported	4,033						
Race or ethnic origin:							
White, non-Hispanic	20,112	105	166				
Black, non-Hispanic	1,159						
Hispanic	3,440						
Asian or Pacific Islander	1,186						
American Indian or Alaskan Native	340						
Not reported	20,897	114	33				

Table 1. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker and case characteristics and industry, Washington, private industry, 1994-1999

Characteristic	Private industry <sup>2,3,4</sup>		Dep	oository institu	utions (code	60)	
	1999	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Number of days away from work:							
Cases involving 1 day	7,653	35	52				
Cases involving 2 days	6,462	39	25				
Cases involving 3-5 days	10,675	28	33				
Cases involving 6-10 days	7,572	18	4				
Cases involving 11-20 days	4,439	80	36				
Cases involving 21-30 days	2,299	6	52				
Cases involving 31 or more days	8,035	30	12				
Median days away from work	5	10	5				
Nature of injury, illness:							
Sprains, strains	21,572	82	90				
Fractures	2,828						
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	3,925						
Bruises, contusions	4,676						
Heat burns	734						
Chemical burns	115						
Amputations	276						
Carpal tunnel syndrome	1,047		39				
Tendonitis	476	13	10				
Multiple injuries	2,200	11	12				
With fractures	290						
With sprains	1,367						
Soreness, Pain	2,068						
Back pain	951						
All other	7,217	61	50				
Part of body affected:							
Head	2,857		15				
Eye	1,556						
Neck	865						
Trunk	17,306		83				
Back	12,166	16	79				
Shoulder	2,681						
Upper extremities	10,679	47	76				
Finger	3,968						
Hand, except finger	1,935						
Wrist	2,665	37	48				
Lower extremities	10,166	96					
Knee	4,215		15				-
Foot, toe	2,008	16					
Body systems	719	52	12				
Multiple	4,198						
All other	344						

Table 1. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by selected worker and case characteristics and industry, Washington, private industry, 1994-1999

Characteristic	Private industry <sup>2,3,4</sup>		Dep	oository instit	utions (code	itions (code 60)			
	1999	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999		
Source of injury, illness:									
Chemicals, chemical products	823		14						
Containers	5,907		37						
Furniture, fixtures	1,571								
Machinery	2,912								
Parts and materials	5,069								
Worker motion or position	9,003	79	104						
Floor, ground surfaces	6,599	43	43						
Handtools	2,737								
Vehicles	3,492								
Health care patient	1,685								
All other	7,338								
Event or exposure:									
Contact with object, equipment	12,946								
Struck by object	6,464								
Struck against object	3,627								
Caught in object, equipment, material	1,658								
Fall to lower level	3,115								
Fall on same level	3,538	43	30						
Slips, trips	1,528								
Overexertion	12,826		37						
Overexertion in lifting	7,024	19	34						
Repetitive motion	2,759	40	62						
Exposed to harmful substance	2,209		17						
Transportation accidents	1,479								
Fires, explosions									
Assault, violent act	354								
by person	289								
by other	65								
All other	6,377	64	42						

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Days away from work include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

NOTE: Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals. Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines. The scientifically selected probability sample used in each year was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. A measure of sampling variability for each estimate is available upon request.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employees in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> In 1996, air courier operations previously classified in Industry Groups 421, 422, 423, 452, 473, and 478 were reclassified to Industry Group 451. As a result, the 1996 and later estimates for these SIC's and Major Industry Groups 42, 45, and 47 are not comparable to those for prior years. In addition, the 1996 and 1997 estimates for transportation and public utilities may have more variability than those for prior years.

Table 2. Incidence rates¹of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² by selected worker and case characteristics and industry, Washington, private industry, 1994-1999

Characteristic	Private industry <sup>3,4,5</sup>		Dep	oository institu	itions (code 6	60)		
	1999	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	
Total:	276.8	76.0	65.1					
Nature of injury, illness:								
Sprains, strains	126.7	26.3	27.2					
Fractures	16.6							
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	23.1							
Bruises, contusions	27.5							
Heat burns	4.3							
Chemical burns								
Amputations	1.6							
Carpal tunnel syndrome	6.2		11.8					
Tendonitis	2.8	4.1	2.9					
Multiple injuries	12.9	3.7	3.7					
With fractures	1.7							
With sprains	8.0							
Soreness, Pain	12.1							
Back pain	5.6							
All other	42.4	19.7	15.1					
Part of body affected:								
Head	16.8		4.4					
Eye	9.1							
Neck	5.1							
Trunk	101.6		25.2					
Back	71.4	5.2	24.1					
Shoulder	15.7	0.2	2-7.1					
Upper extremities	62.7	15.1	23.1					
Finger	23.3	13.1						
Hand, except finger	11.4							
Wrist		12.0	117					
	15.7	12.0	14.7					
Lower extremities	59.7	31.0						
Knee	24.8		4.5					
Foot, toe	11.8	5.0						
Body systems	4.2	16.8	3.8					
Multiple All other	24.7 2.0							
Source of injury, illness:								
Chemicals, chemical products	4.8		4.2					
Containers	34.7		11.3					
			11.3					
Furniture, fixtures	9.2							
Machinery	17.1							
Parts and materials	29.8							
Worker motion or position	52.9	25.5	31.7					
Floor, ground surfaces	38.8	14.0	13.1					
Handtools	16.1							
Vehicles	20.5							
Health care patient	9.9							
All other See footnotes at end of table	43.1							

Table 2. Incidence rates¹of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² by selected worker and case characteristics and industry, Washington, private industry, 1994-1999

Characteristic	Private industry <sup>3,4,5</sup>		De	pository instit	sitory institutions (code 60)				
	1999	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999		
Event or exposure:									
Contact with object, equipment	76.0								
Struck by object	38.0								
Struck against object	21.3								
Caught in object, equipment, material	9.7								
Fall to lower level	18.3								
Fall on same level	20.8	13.7	9.1						
Slips, trips	9.0								
Overexertion	75.3		11.3						
Overexertion in lifting	41.2	6.2	10.2						
Repetitive motion	16.2	12.8	18.8						
Exposed to harmful substance	13.0		5.3						
Transportation accidents	8.7								
Fires, explosions									
Assault, violent act	2.1								
by person	1.7								
by other									
All other	37.4	20.7	12.9						
Number of days away from work:									
Cases involving 1 day	44.9	11.2	15.9						
Cases involving 2 days	37.9	12.6	7.5						
Cases involving 3-5 days	62.7	9.1	10.1						
Cases involving 6-10 days	44.5	5.8	1.3						
Cases involving 11-20 days	26.1	25.7	10.9						
Cases involving 21-30 days	13.5	2.0	15.8						
Cases involving 31 or more days	47.2	9.7	3.6						

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N / EH) X 20,000,000 where,

N = number of injuries and illnesses,

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year,

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines or data for incidence rates less than 1.0 per 10,000 full-time workers. The scientifically selected probability sample used in each year was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. A measure of sampling variability for each estimate is available upon request.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Days away from work include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employees in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> In 1996, air courier operations previously classified in Industry Groups 421, 422, 423, 452, 473, and 478 were reclassified to Industry Group 451. As a result, the 1996 and later estimates for these SIC's and Major Industry Groups 42, 45, and 47 are not comparable to those for prior years. In addition, the 1996 and 1997 estimates for transportation and public utilities may have more variability than those for prior years.

Table 1. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker and case characteristics and industry, Washington, private industry, 1994-1999

Characteristic	Private industry <sup>2,3,4</sup>		lı	nsurance carr	iers (code 63		
	1999	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Total:	47,134		119				
Sex:							
Men	32,198		25				
Women	14,582		90				
Age:							
Under 14							
14 to 15							
16 to 19	1,237						
20 to 24	6,042		11				
25 to 34	12,987		22				
35 to 44	13,618		35				
45 to 54	8,876		30				
55 to 64	3,265		10				
65 and over	209						
Occupation:							
Managerial and professional	2,612						
Technical, sales, and administrative support	5,615		102				
Service	6,725						
Farming, forestry, and fishing	2,776						
Precision production, craft, and repair	10,313						
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	18,297						
Length of service with employer:							
Less than 3 months	7,296		10				
3 months to 11 months	9,296		12				
1 year to 5 years	15,714		32				
More than 5 years	10,795		65				
Not reported	4,033						
Race or ethnic origin:							
White, non-Hispanic	20,112		89				
Black, non-Hispanic	1,159						
Hispanic	3,440						
Asian or Pacific Islander	1,186						
American Indian or Alaskan Native	340						
Not reported	20,897		27				

Table 1. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker and case characteristics and industry, Washington, private industry, 1994-1999

Characteristic	Private industry <sup>2,3,4</sup>		lı	nsurance carr	riers (code 63	3)	
	1999	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Number of days away from work:							
Cases involving 1 day	7,653		23				
Cases involving 2 days	6,462		25				
Cases involving 3-5 days	10,675		30				
Cases involving 6-10 days	7,572		17				
Cases involving 11-20 days	4,439		12				
Cases involving 21-30 days	2,299		3				
Cases involving 31 or more days	8,035		10				
Median days away from work	5		4				
Nature of injury, illness:							
Sprains, strains	21,572		36				
Fractures	2,828		11				
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	3,925		8				
Bruises, contusions	4,676		13				
Heat burns	734						
Chemical burns	115						
Amputations	276						
Carpal tunnel syndrome	1,047		16				
Tendonitis	476		5				
Multiple injuries	2,200						
With fractures	290						
With sprains	1,367						
Soreness, Pain	2,068						
Back pain	951						
All other	7,217		28				
Part of body affected:							
Head	2,857						
Eye	1,556						
Neck	865						
Trunk	17,306		44				
Back	12,166		39				
Shoulder	2,681						
Upper extremities	10,679		39				
Finger	3,968						
Hand, except finger	1,935						
Wrist	2,665		27				
Lower extremities	10,166		17				
Knee	4,215						
Foot, toe	2,008						
Body systems	719						
Multiple	4,198		14				
All other	344						

Table 1. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by selected worker and case characteristics and industry, Washington, private industry, 1994-1999

Characteristic	Private industry <sup>2,3,4</sup>		Ir	nsurance carr	iers (code 63	)	
	1999	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Source of injury, illness:							
Chemicals, chemical products	823						
Containers	5,907		25				
Furniture, fixtures	1,571		20				
Machinery	2,912		6				
Parts and materials	5,069						
Worker motion or position	9,003		39				
Floor, ground surfaces	6,599		23				
Handtools	2,737						
Vehicles	3,492						
Health care patient	1,685						
All other	7,338						
Event or exposure:							
Contact with object, equipment	12,946		17				
Struck by object	6,464						
Struck against object	3,627		11				
Caught in object, equipment, material	1,658						
Fall to lower level	3,115		12				
Fall on same level	3,538		12				
Slips, trips	1,528						
Overexertion	12,826		34				
Overexertion in lifting	7,024		26				
Repetitive motion	2,759		32				
Exposed to harmful substance	2,209						
Transportation accidents	1,479						
Fires, explosions							
Assault, violent act	354						
by person	289						
by other	65						
All other	6,377						

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Days away from work include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

NOTE: Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals. Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines. The scientifically selected probability sample used in each year was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. A measure of sampling variability for each estimate is available upon request.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employees in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> In 1996, air courier operations previously classified in Industry Groups 421, 422, 423, 452, 473, and 478 were reclassified to Industry Group 451. As a result, the 1996 and later estimates for these SIC's and Major Industry Groups 42, 45, and 47 are not comparable to those for prior years. In addition, the 1996 and 1997 estimates for transportation and public utilities may have more variability than those for prior years.

Table 2. Incidence rates¹of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² by selected worker and case characteristics and industry, Washington, private industry, 1994-1999

Characteristic	Private industry <sup>3,4,5</sup>		Ir	surance carr	iers (code 63	3)		
	1999	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	
Total:	276.8		54.8					
Nature of injury, illness:								
Sprains, strains	126.7		16.4					
Fractures	16.6		4.8					
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	23.1		3.5					
Bruises, contusions	27.5		6.0					
Heat burns	4.3							
Chemical burns								
Amputations	1.6							
Carpal tunnel syndrome	6.2		7.1					
Tendonitis	2.8		2.4					
Multiple injuries	12.9							
With fractures	1.7							
With sprains	8.0							
Soreness, Pain	12.1							
Back pain	5.6							
All other	42.4		12.8				<del></del>	
Part of body affected:								
Head	16.8							
Eye	9.1							
Neck	5.1							
Trunk	101.6		20.4					
Back	71.4		17.8					
Shoulder	15.7							
Upper extremities	62.7		18.0					
Finger	23.3							
Hand, except finger	11.4							
Wrist	15.7		12.4					
Lower extremities	59.7		7.6					
Knee	24.8							
Foot, toe	11.8							
Body systems	4.2							
Multiple	24.7		6.3					
All other	2.0						<del>-</del> -	
Source of injury, illness:								
Chemicals, chemical products	4.8							
Containers	34.7		11.6					
Furniture, fixtures	9.2		9.0					
Machinery	17.1		2.6					
Parts and materials	29.8							
Worker motion or position	52.9		18.0					
Floor, ground surfaces	38.8		10.5					
Handtools	16.1						-	
Vehicles	20.5							
Health care patient	9.9						=-	
All other	43.1						=	

Table 2. Incidence rates¹of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² by selected worker and case characteristics and industry, Washington, private industry, 1994-1999

Characteristic	Private industry <sup>3,4,5</sup>	Insurance carriers (code 63)					
	1999	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Event or exposure:							
Contact with object, equipment	76.0		7.7				
Struck by object	38.0		7.7				
Struck by object Struck against object	21.3		5.0				
Caught in object, equipment, material	9.7		5.0				
Fall to lower level	18.3		5.3				
Fall on same level	20.8		5.7				
Slips, trips	9.0		5.7				
Overexertion	75.3		15.6				
Overexertion in lifting	41.2		11.8				
Repetitive motion	16.2		14.8				
Exposed to harmful substance	13.0		14.0				
Transportation accidents	8.7						
Fires, explosions	0.7						
Assault, violent act	2.1						
by person	1.7						
by other	1,						
All other	37.4						
Number of days away from work:							
Cases involving 1 day	44.9		10.5				
Cases involving 2 days	37.9		11.4				
Cases involving 3-5 days	62.7		13.9				
Cases involving 6-10 days	44.5		8.0				
Cases involving 11-20 days	26.1		5.3				
Cases involving 21-30 days	13.5		1.4				
Cases involving 31 or more days	47.2		4.5				

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N / EH) X 20,000,000 where,

N = number of injuries and illnesses,

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year,

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines or data for incidence rates less than 1.0 per 10,000 full-time workers. The scientifically selected probability sample used in each year was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. A measure of sampling variability for each estimate is available upon request.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Days away from work include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employees in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> In 1996, air courier operations previously classified in Industry Groups 421, 422, 423, 452, 473, and 478 were reclassified to Industry Group 451. As a result, the 1996 and later estimates for these SIC's and Major Industry Groups 42, 45, and 47 are not comparable to those for prior years. In addition, the 1996 and 1997 estimates for transportation and public utilities may have more variability than those for prior years.

Table 1. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker and case characteristics and industry, Washington, private industry, 1994-1999

Characteristic	Private industry <sup>2,3,4</sup>			Real estate	e (code 65)		
	1999	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Total:	47,134	594	520	548	582	667	
Sex:							
Men	32,198	468	275	306	412	501	
Women	14,582	125	245	242	170	166	
Age:							
Under 14							
14 to 15							
16 to 19	1,237						
20 to 24	6,042	37	104				
25 to 34	12,987	137	157	164	214	114	
35 to 44	13,618	96	111	125	161	382	
45 to 54	8,876	88	120	177		135	
55 to 64	3,265	118					
65 and over	209	84					
Occupation:							
Managerial and professional	2,612	94	78	115	114		
Technical, sales, and administrative support	5,615	43	89	57	83		
Service	6,725	285	134	172	152	238	
Farming, forestry, and fishing	2,776		111				
Precision production, craft, and repair	10,313		99	110	144	230	
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	18,297	15		66		124	
Length of service with employer:							
Less than 3 months	7,296	83	121	58	130		
3 months to 11 months	9,296	125	146	129	85	317	
1 year to 5 years	15,714	187	173	155	222	200	
More than 5 years	10,795	106	64	161	123		
Not reported	4,033	91	16	45			
Race or ethnic origin:							
White, non-Hispanic	20,112	338	349	307	429	325	
Black, non-Hispanic	1,159						
Hispanic	3,440	17	44				
Asian or Pacific Islander	1,186	13					
American Indian or Alaskan Native	340						
Not reported	20,897	217	123	220	115	225	

Table 1. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker and case characteristics and industry, Washington, private industry, 1994-1999

Characteristic	Private industry <sup>2,3,4</sup>			Real estate	e (code 65)		
	1999	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Number of days away from work:							
Cases involving 1 day	7,653	97	103	97	34	64	
Cases involving 2 days	6,462	89	59	121	100	122	
Cases involving 3-5 days	10,675	110	101	93	111	293	
Cases involving 6-10 days	7,572	147	73	91	165	91	
Cases involving 11-20 days	4,439	44	25	33	37	26	
Cases involving 21-30 days	2,299	12	10	26	12	23	
Cases involving 31 or more days	8,035	96	150	89	123	48	
Median days away from work	5	6	5	3	8	4	
Nature of injury, illness:							
Sprains, strains	21,572	147	179	221	241	303	
Fractures	2,828	55		69	91		
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	3,925	93	106				
Bruises, contusions	4,676	76	15	17			
Heat burns	734						
Chemical burns	115						
Amputations	276						
Carpal tunnel syndrome	1,047						
Tendonitis	476						
Multiple injuries	2,200	55	83	69		146	
With fractures	290		37				
With sprains	1,367	12		63			
Soreness, Pain	2,068						
Back pain	951						
All other	7,217	145	124	136	146		
Part of body affected:							
Head	2,857			18			
Eye	1,556	18					
Neck	865	20	48				
Trunk	17,306	131	158	236	304	280	
Back	12,166	103	131	210	190	247	
Shoulder	2,681						
Upper extremities	10,679	115	88	167	85	110	
Finger	3,968	48	68	82			
Hand, except finger	1,935						
Wrist	2,665	17					
Lower extremities	10,166	170	115	72	85	112	
Knee	4,215	53					
Foot, toe	2,008	38					
Body systems	719						
Multiple	4,198	106	101	48	73	107	
All other	344						

Table 1. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by selected worker and case characteristics and industry, Washington, private industry, 1994-1999

Characteristic	Private industry <sup>2,3,4</sup>	Real estate (code 65)					
	1999	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Source of injury, illness:							
Chemicals, chemical products	823	43					
Containers	5,907	51	44		89		
Furniture, fixtures	1,571	50		45			
Machinery	2,912	17	14	82		166	
Parts and materials	5,069	71	83				
Worker motion or position	9,003	64	92	55			
Floor, ground surfaces	6,599	131	74	170			
Handtools	2,737	56	64	67			
Vehicles	3,492		48	17		144	
Health care patient	1,685		15				
All other	7,338	94	76	61	182		
Event or exposure:							
Contact with object, equipment	12,946	170	128	111	171	203	
Struck by object	6,464	127	103	85	98		
Struck against object	3,627		16				
Caught in object, equipment, material	1,658						
Fall to lower level	3,115	59	41				
Fall on same level	3,538	105		145			
Slips, trips	1,528	13					
Overexertion	12,826	104	118	162	191	279	
Overexertion in lifting	7,024	71	87	64	104	121	
Repetitive motion	2,759						
Exposed to harmful substance	2,209	46					
Transportation accidents	1,479		48				
Fires, explosions							
Assault, violent act	354	44	43				
by person	289	44					
by other	65		37				
All other	6,377	44	82	52			

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Days away from work include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

NOTE: Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals. Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines. The scientifically selected probability sample used in each year was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. A measure of sampling variability for each estimate is available upon request.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employees in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> In 1996, air courier operations previously classified in Industry Groups 421, 422, 423, 452, 473, and 478 were reclassified to Industry Group 451. As a result, the 1996 and later estimates for these SIC's and Major Industry Groups 42, 45, and 47 are not comparable to those for prior years. In addition, the 1996 and 1997 estimates for transportation and public utilities may have more variability than those for prior years.

Table 2. Incidence rates¹of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² by selected worker and case characteristics and industry, Washington, private industry, 1994-1999

Characteristic	Private								
	industry <sup>3,4,5</sup>								
	1999	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999		
Total:	276.8	280.0	242.0	230.0	246.5	276.9			
Nature of injury, illness:									
Sprains, strains	126.7	69.2	83.2	92.7	101.9	125.6			
Fractures	16.6	25.8		29.1	38.4				
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	23.1	43.9	49.1						
Bruises, contusions	27.5	35.7	7.1	7.3			-		
Heat burns	4.3								
Chemical burns							-		
Amputations	1.6						-		
Carpal tunnel syndrome	6.2						-		
Tendonitis	2.8								
Multiple injuries	12.9	26.0	38.5	29.1		60.8	-		
With fractures	1.7		17.2						
With sprains	8.0	5.8		26.5					
Soreness, Pain	12.1								
Back pain	5.6								
All other	42.4	68.6	57.5	56.9	61.9				
Part of body affected:									
Head	16.8			7.7					
Eye	9.1	8.3							
Neck	5.1	9.2	22.2						
Trunk	101.6	61.6	73.4	99.2	128.7	116.4			
Back	71.4	48.6	60.7	88.1	80.4	102.6			
Shoulder	15.7								
Upper extremities	62.7	54.1	40.7	70.2	36.0	45.8	_		
Finger	23.3	22.7	31.4	34.2		40.0			
Hand, except finger	11.4	22.1	31.4						
Wrist	15.7	7.8							
Lower extremities	59.7	80.0	53.3	30.3	35.9	46.3			
Knee	24.8	24.9	33.3	30.3	33.9	40.5			
Foot, toe	11.8	18.0							
Body systems	4.2	16.0					<del>-</del>		
	24.7	49.8	47.0	20.1	31.1	44.2	<del>-</del>		
Multiple All other	2.0	49.6	47.0						
Source of injury, illness:									
Chemicals, chemical products	4.8	20.2							
Containers	34.7	23.9	20.6		37.6		=-		
Furniture, fixtures	9.2	23.5	20.0	18.8	J1.0		-		
Machinery	17.1	8.1	6.3	34.2		69.0	-		
Parts and materials	29.8	33.5	38.5	34.2		09.0	=		
Worker motion or position	52.9	30.0	42.6	23.1		-	=		
							-		
Floor, ground surfaces Handtools	38.8	61.9	34.6	71.5			-		
	16.1	26.2	29.8	28.2			=		
Vehicles	20.5		22.2	7.3		59.8	-		
Health care patient	9.9		7.1				-		
All other See footnotes at end of table	43.1	44.3	35.6	25.6	77.2		-		

Table 2. Incidence rates¹of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² by selected worker and case characteristics and industry, Washington, private industry, 1994-1999

Characteristic	Private industry <sup>3,4,5</sup>	(						
	1999	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	
Event or exposure:								
Contact with object, equipment	76.0	80.0	59.6	46.6	72.5	84.1		
Struck by object	38.0	60.0	48.0	35.5	41.7			
Struck against object	21.3		7.4					
Caught in object, equipment, material	9.7							
Fall to lower level	18.3	27.9	19.3					
Fall on same level	20.8	49.3		60.8				
Slips, trips	9.0	6.0						
Overexertion	75.3	49.2	54.9	68.0	80.9	115.9		
Overexertion in lifting	41.2	33.3	40.4	26.9	44.1	50.4		
Repetitive motion	16.2							
Exposed to harmful substance	13.0	21.5						
Transportation accidents	8.7		22.2					
Fires, explosions								
Assault, violent act	2.1	20.8	20.1					
by person	1.7	20.8						
by other			17.2					
All other	37.4	20.8	38.4	21.8				
Number of days away from work:								
Cases involving 1 day	44.9	45.6	47.8	40.6	14.5	26.5		
Cases involving 2 days	37.9	42.1	27.5	50.9	42.2	50.6		
Cases involving 3-5 days	62.7	51.7	46.9	38.9	47.2	121.5		
Cases involving 6-10 days	44.5	69.1	34.0	38.0	70.0	37.9		
Cases involving 11-20 days	26.1	20.8	11.6	13.7	15.5	10.7		
Cases involving 21-30 days	13.5	5.6	4.5	10.7	5.0	9.7		
Cases involving 31 or more days	47.2	45.2	69.7	37.2	52.1	19.9		

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N / EH) X 20,000,000 where,

N = number of injuries and illnesses,

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year,

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines or data for incidence rates less than 1.0 per 10,000 full-time workers. The scientifically selected probability sample used in each year was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. A measure of sampling variability for each estimate is available upon request.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Days away from work include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employees in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> In 1996, air courier operations previously classified in Industry Groups 421, 422, 423, 452, 473, and 478 were reclassified to Industry Group 451. As a result, the 1996 and later estimates for these SIC's and Major Industry Groups 42, 45, and 47 are not comparable to those for prior years. In addition, the 1996 and 1997 estimates for transportation and public utilities may have more variability than those for prior years.